

# BIBLE SOCIETY RECORD

Neo Seminary 新學堂



A New Chinese Church at Tsang-li-hu, Due to Labors  
of Colporteurs  
(See Page 115)

Published Monthly  
BY THE  
**AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY**  
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## WHAT I OWE TO THE BIBLE.

**I**T would be impertinent for me to praise the English Bible, and needless to dwell upon its value as a model of noble language.

But since you offer me this opportunity, I should like to insist on the importance, to those who are ambitious to write well, of reading the Bible aloud. It is a book the beauty of which appeals largely to the ear. By one of those almost miraculous chances which attended upon the birth of this incomparable version, each different part of it seems to have fallen to a man appropriately endowed for that fragment of the task. The Gospels, for instance, vibrate with the tender and thrilling melody of stringed instruments; in the narrations of the Old Testament and in the Psalms we find a wider orchestra, and the silver trumpet predominates.

When young men, therefore, ask me for advice in the formation of a prose style, I have no counsel for them except this: Read aloud a portion of the Old and another of the New Testament as often as you possibly can.

It only remains for me to congratulate the Bible Society, and with cordial sincerity, on having completed the century of its admirable labors.

—Dr. Edmund Gosse.



# BIBLE SOCIETY RECORD

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## EDITORIAL NOTES.

AFTER long consideration the Board of Managers has fixed on the amounts to be appropriated to our various Agencies in foreign countries for the current year and, to a large extent, to the missionaries and missionary boards with which we are in co-operation. In almost every case the appropriation is below what is required—in some cases very much below. But with the funds at our disposal prudent management forbids any other disposition, and the appropriations already made cannot be paid in full unless there is a large increase of gifts over and above the ratio of last year up to the time when we made special appeals for aid. We can only trust that these appeals will be remembered now. The Board of Managers, as will be seen elsewhere, have directed the publication month by month of the receipts from the four channels through which gifts reach us, and these are to be compared with similar receipts for the corresponding month and the corresponding period of the previous fiscal year. The following tables exhibit these facts:

	May, 1903.	May, 1904.
Gifts from Auxiliaries.....	\$1,134 70	\$475 28
Legacies.....	3,164 56	1,336 76
Church Collections.....	2,037 18	3,240 13
Gifts from Individuals.....	1,978 18	1,094 29
	\$8,314 62	\$6,146 46
	April & May 1903.	April & May 1904.
Gifts from Auxiliaries.....	\$3,041 99	\$2,798 62
Legacies.....	3,707 02	2,440 97
Church Collections.....	6,290 44	10,846 32
Gifts from Individuals.....	4,485 64	3,614 29
	\$17,525 09	\$19,700 20

IF there is one place more than another where the need of the Bible Society as a missionary agency is understood it is on the foreign mission field. The presiding elder of the Ribeirao Preto district in Brazil writes Mr. Tucker as follows: "Having seen by the *Christian Advocate* that the American Bible Society was in need of funds to carry on its work of such great importance, we made an effort to get up a small offering for said Society, so we raised from the Ribeirao Preto and the Batataos circuits fifty milreis each (total \$25). I send you order for the same. I hope the Lord will put it into the hearts of the people

to help in this time of need." Mr. Tucker adds: "Later a member of one of the congregations, who was not present when the collection was taken, sent me \$2, making a total of \$27 from the two charges. I have received small contributions also from other churches. Our evangelical papers in Brazil are calling attention to the Society's work and present need of funds in a manner most gratifying." We commend this example to the favorable consideration of churches in the home-land, as showing the spirit with which the newly formed churches support this great undertaking.

ELSEWHERE will be found the action taken by two of the ecclesiastical bodies which have been in session recently—the Presbyterian General Assemblies, North and South. There were others, whose action in full we are at present unable to quote, but who made very plain their attitude toward the Society, among these the General Assembly of the United Presbyterian Church and the General Synod of the Reformed Dutch Church, which cordially commend the Society to their churches for their support, and the Quadrennial Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

THE *New York Observer* contains a touching letter from Mrs. Labaree describing the funeral service at the burial of her husband, recently murdered in Persia. The service was held at Urumia on March 9th. There was first a little English service in the parlor of one of the missionaries, and then a larger one, with one or two thousand people present, conducted in Syrian by the Rev. W. A. Shedd. Dr. Labaree's faithful servant, who was murdered with him, was laid by his master in the little mission cemetery at Seir, and tremendous crowds escorted the funeral procession. It is interesting to note that Dr. Labaree's brother, the Rev. Robert M. Labaree, of Doylestown, Pa., goes to Persia to take his place. All those who know the history of this mission know its close connection with the Bible Society. At the present time a translation in Azerbaijan Syriac, made by the Rev. W. A. Shedd, is passing through our press.



**A**N English lady writes recently asking for some Gospels in various dialects spoken by our own American Indians, for use in England. The British and Foreign Society publish them in a few languages and this Society in others, but not the ones she wishes; we too are unable to furnish them in all of the languages desired. She intends them for use among the Indians traveling with Buffalo Bill's "Wild West" show, now amusing the English public, and assures us that "Col. Cody was most kind in permitting us to distribute Gospels in various languages, some eighteen in number, amongst his people,

and they were most willingly received." We are happy to be able to furnish the Arapahoe St. Luke just issued. Who will help us to provide more Indian Scriptures?

**I**T will be of interest to visitors of the World's Fair to know that the Society has an exhibit of its Bibles at the fair. Space for the exhibit and the arrangements necessary for success have been made by the kind co-operation of the St. Louis Bible Society, especially through Mr. Robert Rankin, the president. The exhibit will be found in the Liberal Arts Building, northwest end, block two.

## RECENT ACTION OF THE PRESBYTERIAN GENERAL ASSEMBLIES.

### THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA (NORTH).

**T**HE General Assembly, having heard with pleasure of the work of the American Bible Society, and having received from its Board of Managers an official communication relating thereto, desires again to put on record its hearty indorsement of the Society in securing the publication and circulation of the Scriptures in all languages and in all lands.

The Assembly rejoices to know of the progress already made in attaining this end, but would remind all our churches and ministers that this work, well begun, is far from being accomplished. It is therefore a matter of deep regret to us to learn that the Society should be straitened in its work by the lack of funds.

We therefore cordially renew the recommendations of former Assemblies, and add to them that more efficient measures should be taken in all our Presbyteries and in all our churches to secure regular annual collections for this object.

### THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH IN THE UNITED STATES (SOUTH).

**Y**OUR Standing Committee of the Bible cause has had referred to it the report of the Permanent Committee on this subject, a letter from the Rev. John Fox, D.D., Corresponding Secretary of the American Bible Society, and the Eighty-eighth Annual Report of that Society.

We would call your attention, and, through you, the attention of all our pastors, sessions, and members to the following facts:

1. The American Bible Society, with its various agencies and auxiliaries, is the recognized agency of this Assembly for the distribution of the Scriptures, and it is doing a great work, both in the home and in the foreign field, in supplying the destitute with the Word of God.

2. The Bibles published by this Society are sold at

actual cost of manufacture to those who can buy, and are given without cost to the destitute poor.

3. The low prices at which this Society sells its Bibles prevents other publishers from raising the prices as they would probably do under other circumstances.

4. One of its auxiliaries, the Bible Society of Virginia, besides selling your Committee of Publication Bibles at actual cost of manufacture, gives them one-fourth of all the American Bible Society Bibles which they need in carrying on their great Sunday school and colportage work throughout the bounds of our Church.

5. Our missionaries are and always will be dependent to a very large extent upon the American Bible Society for the Bibles which they need in their work.

6. For this important and world-wide work, the contributions from our churches are less than for any other of the benevolences recommended by the Assembly.

7. Without increased contributions, the work of this Society will necessarily be very much hindered.

We therefore recommend: 1. That this Assembly, rejoicing in the great work done by the American Bible Society, indorse this Society most heartily and commend it to the interest, the prayers, and the liberality of all of our people.

2. That the Assembly urge the pastors and sessions of all our churches to see that this cause is presented as fully as possible to their people, and that an earnest effort be made to increase very largely the contributions to this cause.

WM. S. CAMPBELL, *Chairman.*

We are happy to be able to say that the statistical reports for the Southern Presbyterian Church show a total of \$6,770 contributed last year as against \$4,845 the year before. This total has not yet been published, but we are permitted by the kindness of the Rev. Dr. Alexander, the Stated Clerk of the General Assembly, to make the statement, and we believe it indicates that a similar increase may be expected among the churches which contribute largely to the Society.



## FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

## COLPORTAGE AND THE CHURCH IN CHINA.

THE Annual Report of the Society now in course of preparation will include, of course, accounts of our work in the Far East. A large amount of other matter has prevented us from giving our readers this year much foretaste of the valuable detailed information which will be in the hands of all who desire it in due time in the Report. We can only make room this month for a single extract from the letter of a correspondent in China, the Rev. T. D. Holmes. The two pictures accompanying it (one on the cover) afford an interesting impression of a church which has beyond doubt grown up out of the labors of our own colporteurs.

"I am glad at last to be able to fulfill my promise to send you some photographs of the new place opened at Tsang-li-hu, as a result of the colporteurs distributing and explaining the Scriptures among the people there. The first candidates were baptized in May, 1902. Then, because some of them were titled men, some of the influential men in the Tang-k'i Yamen began to persecute the Christians. They endured it for a long time, and one was even imprisoned and beaten, and finally had his button (rank) taken away. After thoroughly investigating the case, I went to the Tang-k'i magistrate with the matter and found he had been deceived by his underlings. When he discovered how the case really stood, he very willingly restored the man his button and put an end to further persecutions. All last year the colporteurs continued to look after the little interest started at Tsang-li-hu, as I had no evangelist to put there. One of the Christians had from the first opened his house as a place of worship, and the inquirers kept increasing. Again last spring I baptized six others and put an evangelist there. Then, as there were twenty-six Christians, they began to call for a church organization. This autumn we

were so encouraged by the prospects that we organized a church with these twenty-six as charter members. The accompanying photographs were taken at that time. The whole company is made up of the five colporteurs and Christians and inquirers—there is not a heathen in the group. With some evangelists and colporteurs, we had a good time preaching to crowds that came along during the recognition services. After the organization of the church, we examined and, with the new church, passed upon ten more candidates, who were then baptized. Hence the church now numbers thirty-six members. This is as large as any of our Kinhua churches. So the Word goes on and with God's blessing will continue to do so, because his Word shall not return unto him void, but shall accomplish that whereunto he has sent it."



FIVE CHINESE LABORERS.

## THE SUNDAY SCHOOL CONVENTION PARTY AT HOME.

M. R. S. G. Freyer, Manager of the Mission Press in Beirut, Syria, begs to address, through us, the Sunday School Convention party who have recently visited the mission and whom he desires to inform a little more fully as to the work of the mission than was possible when they were in Beirut. We are the more willing to have him thus speak through us because what he says will be useful to not a few in addition to these travelers.

In this connection also it will be interesting to read



another article in our columns, "Correction of Bible Plates in Beirut," by the Rev. F. E. Hoskins, one of the missionaries. These two articles should be read together.

BEIRUT, SYRIA, April 27, 1904.

DEAR FRIENDS: Since your departure from our shores we have often thought of you and the day on which you crowded the premises of the Mission Press at Beirut.

No doubt you have since had more time to consider the various phases of mission work carried on here than you had in all the rush and excitement of that memorable April 4th. One of our very great disappointments in connection with your visit was that we were not able more fully to explain the work, not alone of the Presbyterian Board, but also of other societies doing work in Syria. As it is just possible that some of you may have gone away with wrong impressions, and as first impressions are often lasting ones and increasingly dangerous, if not strictly correct, I venture to ask your attention to what the American Bible Society is doing here in Syria and in other countries where Arabic is the spoken language.

As you inspected our work and read the report of the Mission Press at Beirut, you were no doubt impressed (and rightly so) by the large amount of Scripture printing we are doing, and the unprecedented number of orders for copies of Scriptures that had been received just prior to your arrival, especially from Egypt.

This work of printing the Arabic Scriptures for the world has been intrusted to the Mission Press at Beirut since the translation of the Bible into Arabic in 1864 by a member of the mission, the late Dr. C. V. A. Van Dyck. You will observe that I have used the word "intrusted," for the object of this letter is to make clear, if possible, that although the Mission Press at Beirut prints all Arabic Scriptures, the actual work of publication and distribution is carried on under the auspices of the American Bible Society, whose head office for the Levant is at Constantinople.

At the time of translation the Bible in various sizes was set in type and electro-plates made. All this was paid for by the American Bible Society, whose property they are to-day. As necessity for printing new editions of the Bible or parts thereof arises, the American Bible Society gives authority for the work and the Press does the printing and binding. For this work the Bible Society pays the actual cost of production. Likewise, when Scriptures have been printed and bound, they are distributed and sold by direction of the Bible Society. In short the entire work of Arabic Bible publication and distribution is under the direction of the American Bible Society. If the British and Foreign Bible Society, a missionary of our own or of any other mission, wishes a supply of Arabic Scriptures, application for the same must be made either to the Rev. M. Bowen, the American Bible Society's Agent for the Levant, with offices at the Bible House,

Constantinople, or to one of the sub-agencies at Beirut or in Egypt.

It has come to my knowledge that a few, at least, of the friends who visited Beirut took for granted that because the Mission Press does so much Bible printing, that that work is paid for by the Presbyterian Board and is actually a part of the Board's work.

It would be an injustice to the generosity and self-sacrificing work of the American Bible Society to allow a wrong impression regarding the great work it is carrying on in these lands to remain uncorrected. As a mission press we have a share in this great work, and experience joy and satisfaction in having been permitted all these years thus to co-operate in the very fullest way with the work of the Bible Society. And we, with all mission workers, have to thank God for thus setting apart a Society whose special aim and sole purpose is the publication and distribution of the printed Word. It is doubtful if any mission press of any of the large boards could independently undertake such an important and costly work. The work of the boards as exemplified in their various mission presses can, however, contribute much toward a successful carrying out of the Bible Society's plans, and this we are endeavoring to do at Beirut.

Of a total of 65,197 copies of Scripture printed during 1903 by the Levant Agency of the American Bible Society, 41,497 copies came from the Mission Press at Beirut, from whence they were transferred to the Bible Society's various agencies in Syria, Palestine, and Egypt.

Therefore I would ask that when you think of us at the Mission Press at Beirut, that you think also of the work of the American Bible Society, whose agency in this part of the world, by the publication of the Arabic Bible, is doing so much for the enlightenment and salvation of the Arabic-speaking people, numbering two hundred million souls.

You will admit that the missionary starting for the foreign field would present a sorry spectacle, if nothing worse, if he were to start out without his Bible. Yet unless the Christian people in the homeland, who send the missionary abroad to convert men to a knowledge of the living God, enable that missionary to procure the printed Word, the conditions created will be none the less anomalous.

Many of you have read the "National Appeal" issued in the *Bible Society Record* for the month of March. Well may we be proud of our American citizenship when public men such as signed that document are ready to come forward and place themselves on record as having faith in the printed Word. And you, my friends, who are so deeply interested in the spiritual welfare of our youth—you, who know what the open Bible has done for our beloved land and for you individually—when you tell the young about the missionary, what he has been able to accomplish in the foreign field and what he hopes to accomplish, do not



forget to mention that without the Bible and without the Bible Society to work side by side with the missionary, the results of missionary effort would be small.

May God give you a full sense of your responsibility to do everything in your power to further the grand and blessed work of the American Bible Society both at home and abroad, and to interest others in it.

See how the united efforts of a Christian nation like England have been blessed and owned of God, and the British and Foreign Bible Society enabled to perform the monumental work it has done during the last century. Our American Bible Society is only twelve years younger. It will not be long ere we begin to lay plans to celebrate its centenary. God grant that when the time comes we may know that we have done all we could, that the American Bible Society has had your unstinted support, and that through its efforts countless souls have been won for the Master's Kingdom.

Yours fraternally,

S. G. FREYER, *Manager Mission Press.*

#### CORRECTION OF BIBLE PLATES IN BEIRUT.

By the Rev. F. E. Hoskins.

THE following article comes to us through the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions from the Presbyterian Mission in Syria. Although it contains some technicalities, they will not be unintelligible to the sympathetic reader. They illustrate very strikingly the kind of work which needs to be done and is done in connection with the publication of the Scriptures.

Some inquiries have been made of late about the relations of the Bible Society with the Beirut Press, and in connection with Mr. Freyer's letter, published in the *May Record*, the minutiae of this article will prove of interest and value to careful readers. It is one of the many illustrations of the felicitous entanglement of Bible work with the ordinary course of missionary effort in connection with our church boards. Neither could be done without the other, and it is very gratifying to us to note the generous recognition of the work of the American Bible Society by Mr. Hoskins at the conclusion of his article.

While the First Font Plate Bible was going through the Press, no less than one thousand hours were given by Mr. Hoskins and Mr. Hourani to a careful re-reading and comparison of every one of the 1,632 pages with the pages of the First Font Voweled and the First Font Reference Bibles. As one result forty-two corrections were made in thirty-five of the plates before printing the new edition. These corrections consisted of *four* broken letters; changing the form of "elif" in *four* words; adding vowel marks and signs to *eighteen* words for the sake of perspicuity

and preventing ambiguity; typographical errors in *five* words; adding a conjunction—"say"—omitted in Gen. XIII, 16; taking out a redundant relative pronoun—"illethy"—in Gen. XIV, 3; and correcting imperfect forms of *five* verbs in Gen. XI, 3 and 4; Gen. XXX, 31; Job XXV, 5; Rom. VIII, 22, 23; James V, 3.

The governing principle in every one of these corrections was to bring the various First Font editions, plain, and voweled, and reference, into conformity and agreement with each other. Many of the corrections required time to verify, but by a careful comparison of the various editions with the standard copy so long in the hands of Dr. Van Dyck, and very often a reference to the original Arabic manuscripts, we were never left, except in one item perhaps, in any uncertainty.

It should be made a matter of record at this time that the First Font Plain Bible, dated 1903—or printed that year—is by far the most correct issue we possess of the whole Bible. It contains the minimum of all vowel and other marks and is now the standard for all purposes in the Press. Every typesetter is charged to set up Scripture quotations from this text and never from other editions or copy.

In this careful re-reading and comparison of these First Font Bibles, together with still more careful work on a voweled edition of Job and the new plates for a pocket edition of the Psalms, we have noted a long list of items that must some day be carefully considered by a competent committee if we, as guardians of the Arabic Bible, would keep its text equal to the requirements of this peerless translation of the Word of God.

At this present time the First Font Reference Bible is being set up and printed from type. This second edition is to be one of 5,000 copies. The Mission should be reminded that this is the most difficult and laborious item of editing and proofreading that has been undertaken by the Press for at least *seventeen* years, when Dr. Van Dyck gave almost his whole time and strength to the task of carrying the first and only edition through the Press. The page headings, the headings to chapters, the marginal notes, and the references triple the ordinary task. It was originally set up from the Second Font Reference Bible, which was printed from plates. When the fact is recalled that the Second Font Bibles, reference and plain, have never been as carefully worked over as the First Font Bibles, it will be seen that the existing First Font Reference Bible contains at least a large part of the errors of the Second Font plates, especially of the references, and in addition the larger number which always creeps in when printing from types. Moreover, the minimum vowel and other marks, adopted as the standard in the First Font Plain, have never been added to the Second Font Reference plates and this fact necessitated a preliminary reading of the First Font Reference sheets in order to add the



minimum of the standard vowel and other marks before the sheets go into the hands of the typesetter. At the outset we were confronted with the difficulty of getting a typesetter worthy of the great task. After much consultation we were obliged to avail ourselves of the services of the man who did the same work seventeen years ago.

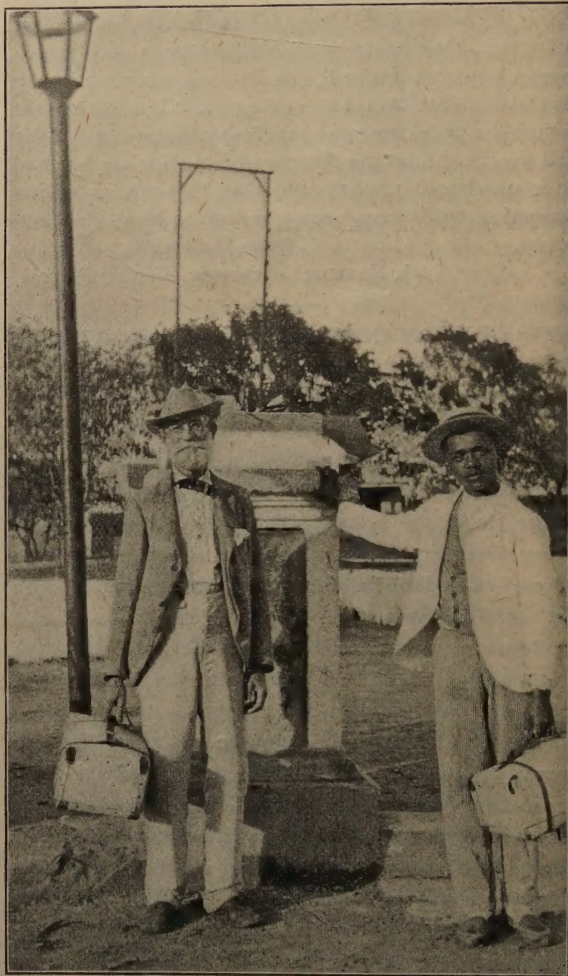
The plan adopted at this time is the best we can make, but far from what we wish it were. Mr. Hourani reads the first and second proofs, and is responsible for the verification of the references. Mr. Hoskins joins him on the third proof and shares the responsibility for the final reading of the text, marginal readings, chapter headings, etc. We have printed six forms and have kept record of the time consumed upon them. Mr. Hourani has given to each form an average of over 18 hours. Mr. Hoskins has given from three to six hours to the final proof of each form, but it is most eminently desirable that he or some other member of the Mission should give double that amount of care to the final reading. Now, seeing that there are 196 forms of eight pages each in this large Bible, and we were able to set up and print two forms weekly in unbroken succession, the task will extend over *98 weeks*, or nearly two years! But with this present arrangement the proofreading would consume 36 hours of Mr. Hourani's time and the best part of two days from the time of Mr. Hoskins, which in the present condition of Beirut station is an impossibility. It is not work that can be done by lamplight, nor easily amid the increasing and manifold interruptions of life in Beirut. One can understand now why Dr. Van Dyck was glad to rest and live in the last house at Ras Beirut.

In this connection it is proper to point out that, as the work of the Press expands, as the year's record shows so clearly, the department of editing and proof-reading expands in the same degree. We have secured the best native scholar and helper in the city, but we need at once to think of training an assistant who, with him, may be charged with the larger part of the detail work. The higher interests of the Press demand, however, that every department of work in it must ever be well within the intelligent control of the American members of the station and Mission.

But in the matter of the Arabic Bible, which we hold as a *trust* for the whole Arabic-speaking world, we are in honor bound to give it the most intelligent and conscientious care that we as a mission and as individuals are capable of. We owe this as a *tribute* to the mighty men who won this as a heritage for us and linked the name of the Syria Mission with the everlasting welfare of *one-eighth* of the human race. We owe it as a *duty* to the American Bible Society, without whose generous and unflinching support the work could never have been accomplished; and we owe it finally to God in faithfulness to our calling and in devotion to our church and in expectation of life everlasting through Jesus Christ his Son.

#### HARD WORK IN PUERTO RICO.

WE published in the February *Record* an account of Christmas in Puerto Rico which sounded charming and idyllic. Here is the other side of the picture—the tough, up-hill struggles of the colporteur to persuade a poverty stricken people to accept and profit by the Bible. The Rev. James G. Woods is a Presbyterian missionary at San German, and the following letter from him, instead of



MESSRS. SCHOMP AND GIMENEZ,  
Two Colporteurs in Vieques.

discouraging, ought to incite us to more diligent effort to overcome prejudice and poverty, and bring our Puerto Rican fellow-citizens to a knowledge of the book which has blessed this republic:

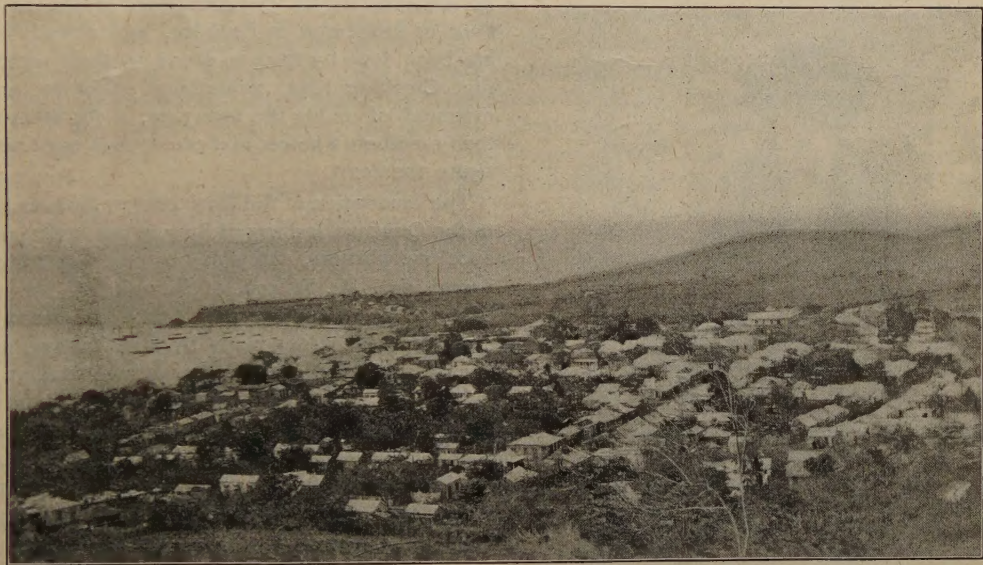
I have returned from Maricao and Rosario. I now know both towns, and find them relatively small places, and dead. To reach them one has to cross and recross rivers, climb and climb again the steep hills, and his only guide is the well-beaten



path of the serpentine trails. They are not roads, mere bridle-paths, mule-made grooves in the rocks. I enjoyed the outing, though I fared poorly. When on the march I had to be content with water, but I did enjoy that—cool, sparkling, American-like. Usually I had to be content with a half loaf of bread and a little cup of black coffee early in the morning and again at sundown, and with no midday meal. Yet I never suffered from hunger. I think the water kept me up, and I grew stronger daily. I walked for five days, stopping at each house, trudging on and up over the divides and hills. I never realized the poverty as I have on this trip. Everybody idle, all telling the same story, "We haven't money for the necessities of life." Accordingly my sales were small. My experience helps me to sympathize with my man Francisco. He could not make ends meet. He told me what I learned on this trip,

little. During the month he offered books in Lajas, Cabo Rojo, Puerto Real, and Bogueron. Yet his sales were very limited. I was inclined to judge him harshly, but my own experience makes me more kind now. He is doing something else at present. Nor have I put any one else to sell the books. I shall wait till the rainy season is over.

The accompanying picture is of two of our colporteurs—one a native Puerto Rican and the other Mr. Schomp, a faithful member of one of the Reformed (Dutch) Churches in New Jersey. Mr. Schomp went for a pleasure trip this winter to Puerto Rico, but found it his pleasure to serve as colporteur without pay, and he and Mr. Felipe Gimenez were at work in the Island of Vieques. Vieques is a little island adjacent to Puerto Rico and is included in the United States possessions. It is rarely visited by tourists,



THE HARBOR AND TOWN OF VIEQUES.

but was unwilling to believe previously. I am inclined to recognize two things: First, Bible work will be more difficult from now on. The people now know that there are what is called a Catholic Bible and our Bible. They have been instructed not to purchase ours, because it is not the Word of God. Colporteurs will be received coolly and be told that their book is not what they pretend it is. Thus, sales will be lessened. Second, money is scarcer than it was. The common people have less of it than formerly. The poor, even though willing, can't raise the necessary cost to buy even the cheaper books. And so sales will be curtailed.

My man, Francisco R. Lugo, gave up the work at the close of November. He came to me just as I was packing for my trip. He tried, I believe; he got over a lot of territory, but he accomplished very

but, as can be seen from the picture, has quite a population.

#### THE REDEMPTION OF THE QUECHUAS.

Some Signs of the Times.

THE Rev. Andrew M. Milne, our Agent for La Plata, writes as follows about the Quechua Indians, in whose evangelization he is so greatly interested. Although the accompanying picture is of a man much higher in the scale than these untaught Indians, he is not unconnected with them, as their language preserves what he is said to preserve, being described as one of the last descendants of the Incas of Peru.

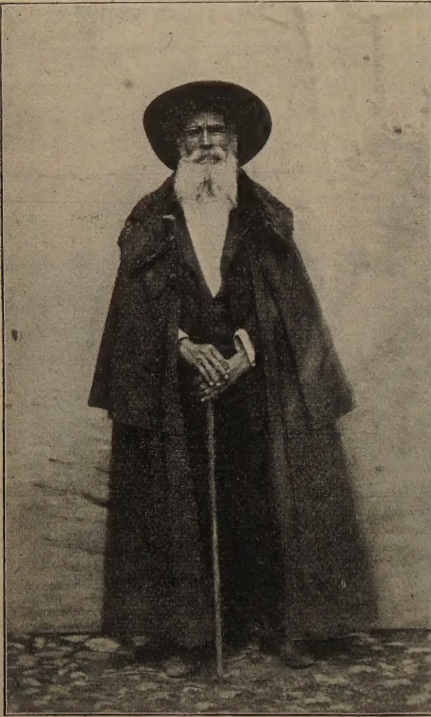
When the initial steps were being taken that led



up to the translation and publication of the New Testament in Quechua, so very numerous were the obstacles to be overcome and such was the discouragement from the very source from which the greatest sympathy and co-operation had been looked for, that nothing but a heaven-given conviction that God's time for the redemption of the Inca race had already come could have enabled us to proceed.

It had been said that direct work amongst the Indians was impossible, that it was doubtful if the Peruvian Government would allow it, that it would be easier to teach the Indians, who number more than three millions, Spanish rather than their own tongue, that the printing of the Gospel in Quechua would be money thrown away, etc.

At length the terrible wrongs perpetrated against



THE LAST OF THE INCAS OF PERU.  
Said to be the Last Descendant.

the Indians ever since the Spanish conquest are receiving attention, and are being redressed by the actual Peruvian Government. Their deputies have been kindly received by the President, and his Excellency has given assurance that they shall have accorded to them the protection that the laws of the country promise, but which for them have never been made effective.

When the first Quechua Gospel reached Cuzco it roused such interest among a certain class that one of the professors advocated in the local press the simul-

taneous teaching of Quechua with Spanish in the public schools.

Since the first steps were taken by the American Bible Society, no less than three different Quechua grammars have been published, some of them with public money. Speaking of one of them, *El Comercio*, of Cuzco, says "It will be adopted in elementary schools when the study of Quechua is made obligatory."

Recently the Deputy of Chucuito, in southwestern Peru, laid before Congress in Lima an ample scheme for the elementary, gratuitous, and compulsory instruction of the Quechua Indians in their own language. *El Comercio*, of Lima, the most influential journal in Peru, advocates the idea. Dr. Wood has written in favor of it, and shows that in Ecuador steps full of promise have been taken in a like direction.

The Gospel Union of Kansas has set apart some of its missionaries for Quechua work in the neighborhood of Riobamba, in Ecuador, and already enough has been done by them to prove to their satisfaction that Christian love, something unknown and undreamed of among the Inca race, is for them no less than for others a power that can at once open and captivate the heart.

The foundation of the Australasian Pioneer Mission to the Quechua Indians of Bolivia has been laid with apostolic workers, and is day by day becoming more promising. Mr. Wilson, of this mission, has proved beyond the possibility of a doubt the utility of the Quechua translations made by Mrs. Turner, and Dr. J. L. Caparó Muñiz, a member of the Peruvian Legislature, and perhaps the greatest living authority on the Quechua language, has commended the translation in the very highest terms, and this notwithstanding the open confession that when it was first mooted to him he shrugged his shoulders in incredulity.

There have been recently commenced, in Lima and Tarma respectively, *El Indio* and *La Aurora*, small but independent periodicals having for their object the amelioration of the condition of the Inca race in Peru, and printed in Spanish and Quechua in parallel columns. It is worthy of note that although *El Indio* is published in the capital in the Quechua dialect of Cuzco, and *La Aurora* in the local dialect of a provincial capital of the interior, the difference is insignificant. These are the first attempts of the kind in Peru, and though unpretentious in form they make manifest that interest is developing in the right quarter.

Madame Turner's popular book, "Aves sin Nido" ("Birds without a Nest"), which is for the Indians of Peru what "Uncle Tom's Cabin" was for the negroes in the United States, has been translated into English and will soon be in the press.

There is also in manuscript much interesting matter concerning the Indians of Bolivia, written and col-



lected by Messrs. Payne and Wilson on the ground, which will form a book of no common information. It will be published soon.

Mrs. Joyce, wife of Bishop Joyce, who has just left us for the Pacific coast, tells us that when she had been speaking of South America and its needs at a missionary meeting in Minnesota last year, without any reference to the aborigines, a young lady at the close of the meeting, herself a North American Indian, offered herself as a candidate for Indian work in South America, was accepted by the Women's Foreign Mis-

sionary Society, and will probably come to the Quechua field just as soon as her university studies are completed.

Some have spoken as if the general interest that is now being manifested on behalf of the Quechua Indians were due to the initiative taken by us, but we believe that this last incident, not to speak of others, makes it manifest that this is not a thing of human origin but of God, because his time has come for the redemption of this downtrodden and cruelly treated people.

## DOMESTIC DEPARTMENT.

### DR. HYKES IN THE UNITED STATES.

DR. HYKES sends us the following incident of his experiences in this country. He has been very useful in presenting our cause to the churches:

EMMITSBURG, MD., April 14, 1904.

Last week when I was in Pittsfield, Mass., my host said to me, "Do you know a little Chinese girl from the valley of the Yangtse who, in this country, was known as Anna Stone?"

I replied: "I know her and her family very well. They lived in the city of Kinkiang, where I was stationed for more than twenty years, and I often dandled her and her elder sister on my knee when they were babies. Their father was one of the early converts in that part of China, and he told me many years ago that his interest in Christianity was aroused by the study of a copy of one of the Gospels which had fallen into his hands. After his conversion he was engaged as a colporteur by the American Bible Society, and at the time of his death, a few years ago, was an ordained minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He preached the gospel over all that section of China, and I took many itinerant tours with him. One of the first things he did after he became a Christian was to teach his wife to read in order that she might study the Book which had proved so inexpressibly precious to him. She was thus prepared to be the first Bible woman in that part of China, as well as a valuable co-laborer with her husband in his subsequent ministerial work. The eldest child, Mary, was the first Chinese girl in central China who had unbound feet. She graduated with honor in the Medical Department of the University of Michigan and is now in charge of a hospital for women and children in the city of Kinkiang. She is doing a great work and is one of the most beautiful Christian characters I have ever known. Anna, who is an equally noble woman, graduated in the girls' school in her native city, and was sent by Christian friends to this country to complete her education."

Dr. ——— replied: "She spent some time in my home as our guest. I think she is one of the sweetest

Christian characters I have ever known. She made two addresses in this city which made a deep impression. She completely captured all who learned to know her."

Later in the evening an elderly man called at the parsonage and he was brought into the room and introduced to me. One could see the light of a deep spiritual experience in his honest face and withal an expression of sadness and Christian resignation, the secret of which I learned after he had gone. In introducing him my host said: "This is Brother ———. He is a great friend of missions. No man in all this city contributes more liberally to their support in proportion to his means than he." He blushed and took his departure. The connection of the two incidents will appear in what follows.

The next morning, Sunday, I preached on the work of the American Bible Society in China and told the story of the Stone family. I said, in concluding: "Buddhism and Confucianism are powerless to produce such a beautiful character as Anna Stone. This is the fruit of Christianity alone."

During the afternoon my host said to me: "I have something very interesting to tell you and something very precious to intrust to you. You remember the man who called last evening. He is a mechanic in humble circumstances and he is pure gold. I know of no one who does more good. He was married to a lovely Christian wife, but they were never blessed with any children. They adopted in turn twelve children." [I think that was the number.] "His wife died last week. I buried her on Sunday. It appears that in September, 1897, she found a purse containing a considerable sum of money. She advertised in the newspapers, but no one ever appeared to claim it. When there was no longer any hope of finding the owner, she put it away, saying: 'This is the Lord's money. When he wants it he will call for it.' The bereaved husband was at the service this morning and heard what you said about Anna Stone. He said that when he went home from the church, he and one of his adopted children searched the bureau drawers until they found the purse which had been



carefully put away until the proper time came for its contents to be used. He has just brought it here to me. I have it in my hands. It contains this note in his handwriting, 'Emily's money, twenty dollars and fifty-two cents.' On the other side is written, evidently by his wife in her last illness, 'If I should not live, I want this twenty dollars to go the missionaries wherever it is most needed. E. G. B.' He told me to give the purse to you for Anna Stone's work. He said when he handed it to me: 'My Emily never made a mistake in these things.' She said it was the Lord's money and he would call for it when he wanted it. The call came this morning. I want it to be sent to this young lady about whom we heard this morning, to be used in her work to help make an Anna Stone of some other little Chinese girl."

I handed the purse and its contents to the proper mission authorities in New York, and it will be applied as requested.

This is a very beautiful and pathetic little story, and it seems to me that it is full of encouragement to all who are interested in our work. A copy of one of the Gospels costing half a cent fell, apparently by accident, into the hands of a young Chinese. It was the beginning of an influence the full measure of which can only be known in that day when the secrets of all hearts are revealed. But we see this much—a transformed life, an influential evangelist, a converted wife, a Christian home, a Bible woman, two daughters with Christian characters which would adorn any church in any age; and, what we do not see, the multiplied influence of all these lives and forces as they go on down through the ages.

#### MEXICAN COLPORTEURS IN TEXAS.

USUALLY mission work in foreign countries is directed from our headquarters in the United States. In Texas the reverse is true, for colportage there has been under direction of our Agency in Mexico, where our esteemed Agent, the Rev. H. P. Hamilton, is in charge. Two of his colporteurs, Mr. W. A. Walls and his son, report a recent experience which conveys some idea of the hardships of the faithful colporteur.

Memo and I reached here Saturday afternoon in a thoroughly drenched condition. The weather has been hot and terribly dry. The last part of trip we suffered for want of water, and for want of roads, and of food. The two seven-inch rains last year washed out the old road from Eagle Pass to Laredo, making it impassable in many places. Then came the quarantine and yellow fever and cut off all traffic; also it would seem that many people either died or abandoned their homes, as in three and one-half days' travel we saw but one human face. The old road being impassable, and no one to be found to direct us on a

new one, we had the unassisted light of nature, and found it very unsatisfactory. We would follow a road ten or twelve miles to find its end at a dried-up tank, and had to half kill the horse by long marches to reach water. We actually traveled one hundred and forty-six miles to cover a distance of thirty-nine miles, ran out of provisions and corn, and found abandoned ranches and mostly dry tanks. An occasional side trip to river saved us from absolute thirst, but did not help the provisions much.

All this was but *tortas y pan pintado* compared with our experience of last two days. We reached Polafex and a traveled road forty-two miles from Laredo Friday afternoon, cut bread for ourselves and corn for the beast, and set out. It had been threatening rain for days and a heavy shower came up when



SEÑOR VILLANUEVE, COLPORTEUR IN TEXAS.

we were six miles from Minerva. It was dark by this time, so we concluded to stop, and made our wagon as secure as we could. Owing to high wind and rain we could not light a fire, so took a piece of bread and lay down. The wind about nine became a gale, then almost a hurricane. We fastened up the curtains to prevent wagon being blown over, but in the darkness the fastenings gave way and the tempest lashed the wagon, and the curtains flew out like flags of distress, and occasionally came down on our backs like whips. Memo got out to prevent being hurt, and I expected the wagon to upset any moment, when the curtain gave way, taking with it two of the top slats and one-third of the top. This relieved the pressure, but just then it began to hail and the hailstones were the largest I have ever seen except once



in 1880 in Matamoros. I yelled to Memo to crawl under the wagon. The fury of the wind prevented my hearing his answer, but later found that the wagon was no protection, as the force of the wind brought the projectiles in an almost horizontal direction. He stood so that the seat and a valise covered his head, but his knees and lower legs were badly battered. I covered my head and shoulders with half a dozen thicknesses of blanket (our hats had gone long before), and waited for the storm to pass. The pony kicked against the pricks, at least against the hail, but did not seem to gain much, and finally hung her head so that it was partly sheltered by her body. The lightning did not come in flashes but sheets; the thunder was not in peals but one incessant roar.

After the hail came the rain. We had no refuge but our half-ruined wagon, so lay down, covering ourselves with a good woolen blanket (Mexican), which turns an ordinary shower. This one had nothing ordinary about it. The water came into the wagon and stayed there, so we passed the night in a lagoon. Memo, poor fellow, was trembling and shaking, as it had turned cold. I was not very comfortable, but anxious about the boy, who, you know, is not very strong. When daylight came our things were scattered over an acre of ground. Two telescope valises filled with books—the valises ruined, the books are injured, but not hopelessly. We set out for Minerva.

Our bread, bought in Polafex the day before, was a sop; so the only hope of something to eat was to reach the town. The mare balked at the murky,

muddy streams, so we had to go ahead; then she came on nicely. One stream was waist deep and rising, but we got through it, I going ahead and the mare following. We got one good fright. The rain had come on harder than ever, and as we crossed a little arroyo a tug broke and the harness got in a tangle. Before I could put in a rope to take the place of the tug and get the harness straightened out, the ten-inch arroyo was waist deep and threatened to carry away our wagon and everything in it. The beast seemed to recognize an emergency and responded nobly, so we reached Minerva and a restaurant. There I found a Mexican willing to care for the beast until better days come. It being impossible to cross the rapidly deepening arroyos, and both Memo and I as wet as possible, we took the train and reached here about four p. m. Saturday. A warm bath and to bed for thirty-six hours and Memo seems all right to-day. I have a little *calentura* and a big headache. The sun has come out at intervals during the day. The rain was terribly needed, but we got more of it than our fair share.

Have had good sales during month. Hope to go to Brownsville before long. It will be easier traveling now. We will have some expense fixing wagon top, but the woodwork is all right except for two slats gone, and the cushions need overhauling. Such a storm is rare; have only once seen a worse. That was the great hurricane of 1880. Was thankful we had a strong outfit and good beast, for another day out there in our drenched condition might have had serious results.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

### THE DOUBLE TRANSLATION OF HOLY SCRIPTURE.

WE make room for the following weighty article from the *British Weekly*, published in February last, but good to read still:

The British and Foreign Bible Society is about to celebrate its Centenary amidst unbounded and unprecedented expressions of good will and interest from all parts of the universal church. Soon we hope to have the opportunity of reviewing the first two volumes of Mr. William Canton's monumental history. Meanwhile we desire to point out some aspects of the immense significance that belongs to the Centenary.

One point need not be emphasized, though it cannot be left out. During the last twenty-five years the Bible has passed through the keenest scrutiny from friends and foes. The processes and results of biblical criticism have filled the air. There has been criticism of a reverent and believing type; there has also been a criticism determined in its hostility. But the Bible stands where it did—the one Book of the

world. A great man of science characterized the Bible as "a collection of the rude imaginings of Syria," and as "the worn-out old bottle of Judaism into which the generous new wine of science is being poured." He was admirably answered at the time. The new wine of science is a generous vintage undoubtedly, but when the wine dealers have passed away and the men of science are forgotten, as the star-gazers of Chaldea, the old bottle is to be older yet—the Bible is going to be eternal. When the wine and the savant are both put aside, the wonder, the reverence, the humility, the faith of the Bible will survive. It is worth while to indicate all that is involved in the fact that the Bible can be translated into the languages of the earth, and that it craves, not quite vainly, a further translation into the lives of men and of nations.

With regard to Asia, as far back as the time of Chrysostom, the Bible could be read in languages Syrian, Indian, Persian, Armenian, Ethiopic, Scythian, and Samaritan. Now it can be read in almost every language under the heavens, in the language of the



most degraded races as well as of the highest. Dr. Lawes, of New Guinea, has told how in a country where there is no educated or superior class, and where the language is barbarous, the Bible can still be translated. Twice he translated the New Testament into a language previously unwritten. He found no insuperable difficulty, and the belief in the possibility of faithfully rendering the Word of God into a so-called barbarous language grew upon him till it became a certainty, and it came to his mind with an overwhelming force that this Bible is indeed the Letter of our Father in heaven to his children on earth, seeing it can be translated into the languages of those who have been the longest lost and who are the most degraded among them. Even for the deep things of St. Paul he found intelligible expressions in the native language. He declared that when a small document was put into his hand by the judicial officer of the government of New Guinea, he found greater difficulty in translating these two or three sheets of foolscap than in any portion of the New Testament. No doubt some languages are more difficult than others. New words have to be coined and old words have to be transfigured and exalted before they render the meaning of the original Scripture. Still, when all deductions have been made, the fact that the Bible can be universally translated is a cogent and touching proof that God is not far off from any of us. He has not left himself without a witness. To every heart in every clime and in every age have come visitings of the supernatural and the divine. At worst the lost are God's coins, with his image and superscription not quite erased. When he suddenly comes to his temple, there are ruins that may be roofed and adorned and made fair—made even into a home for the eternal. Poor raiment for his Word many speeches and languages are, and yet somehow that great Word can clothe itself in each.

The English Bible was translated when the temper of the time was that of faith in God and in duty. Our greatest critic has declared that the English Bible is in the "grand style." He defines the grand style as unconscious power and unconscious grace in one. When we say of an individual in real life that he or she has style, we mean that the individual gives an impression of unconscious power or unconscious grace. When we say that an individual has manner, we speak of conscious power or conscious grace. So in literature, style is unconscious power or grace, and in the grand style both go together. Now, conscious power and conscious grace—the glory of manner—are Hellenic, but unconscious power and unconscious grace are Semitic, and where the grand style has been caught, as in Danté, it comes not from the Hellenic fountain, but straight from the East. To reproduce the grand style of the original in a western speech it was necessary that the temper of the people who received should be in elemental harmony with

that of the people who gave—not cynical, not complex, not self-glorying, not identifying enthusiasm with vulgarity. So it happened in the providence of God with our English Bible. And this is why, out of the verses into which that Bible has been divided, no one can find a vulgar verse. The grand style can do no wrong. There is in the English Bible the rhythm of the Hebrew that is neither verse nor prose, and into the language the spirit of the original has passed. Never will it be possible to supersede verses like this, of which there are a thousand: "By the rivers of Babylon there we sat down; yea, we wept when we remembered Zion."

What, of the infinitely slower and more difficult translation of the Bible into life? It is to small avail that we send out the Bible in tens of millions in all the languages of the earth unless each Bible is a seed. Sometimes the most strenuous workers are oppressed by a sense of discouragement. The world seems as faithless as that world which the dying eyes of the Lamb of God beheld from the tree. Yet always there is something accomplished. At the first missionary meeting held in New Guinea one of the speakers picked up a spear, and he said: "This used to be our constant companion. We dared not go to our gardens without it; we took it in our canoes; we carried it on our journeys; we slept with it by our side; and we took our meals with it close at hand. But we can now sleep safely because of this"—holding up the Book of the Gospels. This Book has brought to us peace and protection, and we no longer require the spear." Said Dr. Lawes: "I have myself seen six murderers and cannibals live peaceful lives. I have seen shameless thieves and robbers become honest; I have seen the lascivious and filthy become pure; I have seen the quarrelsome and selfish become kind and unselfish. But I have never heard of such changes as these arising from any human agency or from any agency other than that of the Word whose entrance bringeth life, and whose acceptance is the power of God unto salvation." There is a change, and it is proceeding among us even now amid many things that dismay. Wherever it goes the Bible brings a sense of the presence of God. It creates and defends the home. It is the source of all the peace, and purity, and tenderness in family life. It is the one agency whereby bereavement is worthily surmounted—healed not by the mere lapse of time or the induration of the heart, but by the hope which cherishes the old tenderness, and turns it to a solace and not a pain. It lifts up into faith and love the heart that is attacked by sin and broken by weariness, and laid waste by grief. It tempers the universal selfishness and struggle of modern life. It helps the adjustment between work and rest. Alas! the grand style in life is quite as rare as the grand style in literature, but now and again the Christian hero and the Christian saint flash upon us and remind us of what life might



be. A hundred years is but a watch in the night, a moment in history. We shall have to wait much longer before we know how a great translation of the Bible into life will read. At present but a few chapters have been really translated into action. What would the life of the British Empire be if it were a faithful rendering of Holy Scripture? What would be the ambitions, and the labors, and the ends, and the ways of its citizens? For what would its power and its opportunity be prized? How would the empire bear itself in the face of the world? There lived among us One who did not sin, neither was guile found in his mouth, who was the perfect expression of his Father's word and will. He was to those who saw him even as an interpretation of Holy Scripture. Obscure texts revealed their meaning for the first time as men gazed upon him. Then remembered his disciples that it was written, "The zeal of thine house hath eaten me up." How many texts there are in Scripture which still puzzle us, which we explain away rather than explain, which come back to us to haunt us and perhaps to daunt us, which we cannot lay to rest! They will be translated some day, if not under these gray skies and in the brief span of these mortal years, yet surely amidst the lights and fires of perfect love and vision.

#### REMARKABLE RETICENCE OF THE BIBLE.

ONE cannot study the Book without discovering its remarkable reticence. It gives at once the impression of self-restraint, of conscious strength, of assured conviction, of absolute knowledge, and of great reserve power. It is practical in its purpose, and so its methods are distinctively and emphatically practical. It deals with the greatest subjects, and it soars to the loftiest heights. But it never for a moment loses its poise, never deserts its purpose, never hesitates in its onward sweep. The unity of its various parts in this regard is truly marvelous. Written during a period of nearly or quite seventeen centuries, written by men differing so completely in education, in social life, and in religious attainment, it is truly wonderful that it should so completely preserve one character. It has a pervasive spirit, a unitive principle, and an accordant motive. Each man wrote with the utmost spontaneity, and yet all the writers were so controlled as to secure certain great ends, preserving unity in purpose with diversity of method. In this particular is clearly shown the superintending spirit of God. Each writer wrote along his own lines, developing his own peculiarities, and yet the writings of all conduced to one great end. The purpose of the Bible is eminently practical, as opposed to what is merely theoretical or speculative. No writers of any other literature had so many temptations to indulge in speculative discussion as had the writers of the Bible; but they resolutely

continue to impress practical and personal duties, and not to gratify mere curiosity. The Bible deals with the greatest of all conceivable subjects. It projects its lofty and solemn thought into eternity. It touches the deepest springs of human motives, and it appeals to the highest inspirations of human life. It has its times of solemn introspection; it has also its moments of holy prospection; it discusses the miseries of men and the mercies of God. But the practical element is never forgotten; it is always emphasized with much pathos and argument. The most exalted doctrine is solemnly presented in its close relation to daily duty.

These affirmations are finely illustrated in all which the Bible tells us of God, in his immaculate holiness, in his infinite perfections, in his eternal existence. All these great truths are presented, not as subjects of speculation, but in their relation to the practical duties of life here and now. A similar remark applies with literality to all the revelations of heaven given in this blessed Book. A door is occasionally opened in heaven to our wondering and admiring eyes, and the glory of the redeemed seems to stream through this open door. Strains from the unseen choirs beyond greet our listening ears. We often wish that the Bible had told us more of that land which is so far off and yet often seems so near. Why should the statements of the Bible regarding heaven be for the most part negative rather than positive? We may, however, be absolutely certain that there is as much of divine wisdom and love in the concealment as there would be in a fuller revelation. Why do we know so little regarding angelic beings? What is their nature—what their employments? Why does not the Bible gratify our speculative tendencies? The danger is that even the church would neglect practical duty while it indulged in unwarranted speculations. The angels rebuked the disciples who saw Jesus ascend because they stood gazing up into heaven, to the neglect of the testimony which longing hearts so much needed. A similar rebuke angels and preachers ought now to give to some Christians who neglect daily service for men while they stand gazing up into heaven waiting for the return of the Lord. There is entire certainty that when the seal of silence is not broken in the Bible, the silence is not only silver but golden for all disciples of Christ.—*R. S. MacArthur, D.D., in "The Old Book and the Old Faith."*

#### VERITY OF VERITIES.

"OF most other things it may be said, 'Vanity of vanities, all is vanity'; but of the Scriptures, 'Verity of verities, all is verity.'"

"Other books may render men learned unto ostentation, but the Bible only can make them really wise unto salvation."

—*Arrowsmith.*



BIBLE SOCIETY RECORD.

NEW YORK, July, 1904.

AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY.

THE stated meeting of the Board of Managers of the American Bible Society was held at the Bible House Thursday, June 2, 1904, Theophilus A. Brouwer, Esq., Vice-President of the Society, in the chair.

Secretary Ingersoll read a part of the forty-second chapter of Isaiah and offered prayer.

Among other items of business transacted were the following: The appointment of the usual Committees of Versions, Finance, Legacies, Publication, Anniversaries, Distribution, Auditing, Agencies, and Auxiliaries.

The following resolution was adopted:

"Resolved, That there appear in the *Record* each month the total cash receipts from individuals, legacies, churches, and gifts from auxiliaries, together with a comparison of the receipts from these sources from the same month of the preceding year."

The following revised appropriations were made for the year ending June 30, 1905: To the Levant Agency, \$35,000; to the Siam and Laos Agency, \$2,000; to the China Agency, \$34,000; to the Japan Agency, \$5,000; to the Korea Agency, \$3,000; to the Philippine Agency, \$7,500. Total, \$86,500.

For the year ending March 31, 1905: To the Cuba Agency, \$3,500; to the Puerto Rico Agency, \$2,000; to the Mexico Agency, \$18,000; to the Central America Agency, \$4,500; to the La Plata Agency, \$14,000; to the Brazil Agency, \$15,000. Total, \$57,000.

RECEIPTS IN MAY, 1904.

LEGACIES.	
Hughes, William, late of Oneida Co., N. Y.....	\$241 94
McKibbin, James S., late of Sterling, Ill.....	476 82
McQuown, Rhoda C., late of Colorado Springs, Colo.....	18 00
Weaver, Elizabeth, late of Ellensburg, N. Y.....	600 00
	\$1,386 76

LEGACIES AND GIFTS AS TRUSTS.	
Bressler, William, late of Oneco, Ill., Legacy.....	\$247 50
Welsh, Miss M. E., Gift.....	100 00
	\$347 50

GIFTS FROM INDIVIDUALS AND OTHER SOURCES.	
A Friend, Cambridge, Mass.....	\$1 00
A Friend, Columbus, Neb.....	10 00
A Friend, Dietz, Wyo.....	6 64
A Friend, Pen Argyl, Pa.....	2 00
A Friend, Phelps, N. Y.....	10 00
A Friend, Through Lafayette Ave. Presb. Ch., Brooklyn, N. Y.....	8 00
A Friend, Through Second Cong. Ch., Bridgeport, Conn.....	10 00
A Friend, Through Woodford Co. B. S., Ky.....	200 00

Ahrbeck, J., Heidelberg, S. Africa. (For work in Colombia, S. Am.)....	\$24 85
Akerman, Mary, East Orange, N. J.....	1 00
Alexander, W. S., Charlotte, N. C.....	6 00
Anonymous, Leonard, Tex.....	3 25
Atkins, Sarah F., Indianapolis, Ind.....	5 00
Atkinson, Joseph, Pataskala, O.....	5 00
Atwater, C. W., Collinsville, Conn.....	8 00
Avery, Wyllys J., Hoboken, N. J.....	5 00
Ballard, Mrs. C. W., Bradentown, Fla.....	5 00
Beekman, Mrs. Julia E., Jacksonville, Ore.....	1 00
Bigelow, F. C., Santa Barbara, Cal.....	5 00
Blair, Mrs. D. C., New York, N. Y.....	25 00
Boyles, Katherine, Lake Geneva, Wis.....	2 00
Butler, Rev. E. W., Ormond, Fla.....	2 00
Byers, Mrs. W. E., Tracy City, Tenn.....	50
Caldwell, Mrs. A. J., Buffalo, Pa.....	5 00
Chamberlin, Mary P., New York, N. Y.....	5 00
Chapman, M. W., Tibbee Station, Miss.....	5 00
Chesebrough, Thomas W., Syracuse, N. Y.....	5 00
Collection at Clatonia, Neb.....	7 00
Collection at Repon, Wis.....	21 60
Comegys, Jr., Mrs. B. B., Philadelphia, Pa.....	5 00
Cooper, J. H., Oxford, O. (In Memory of Geo. G. Cooper.).....	1 80
Coulson, W. H., New York, N. Y.....	1 00
Crothers, C., Kansas City, Kan.....	10 00
Davies, Annie T., St. Louis, Mo.....	20 00
Demaree, S. W., Morgantown, Ind.....	1 00

Dillon, W. G., Tracy City, Tenn.....	\$1 50
Doane, W. H., Cincinnati, O.....	25 00
Doesburg, J. O., Holland, Mich.....	2 00
Du Bois, Rev. F. E., Kingsley, Ia.....	5 00
Eisenhauer, Ella, Lebanon, Pa.....	1 00
"E. L. E.," Leadville, Col.....	1 00
Ferry, Mrs. Mary J., Zion City, Ill.....	5 00
From a "Shut In," Kansas City, Kan.....	1 00
German Evang. Home, Chauncey St., Brooklyn, N. Y.....	14 00
Hawley, Emeline A., Germantown, Pa.....	5 00
Haywood, John, Wisterville, O.....	1 00
Henderson, Frances C., Poestenkill, N. Y.....	1 00
Hepperly, Mrs. J. S., Tiskilwa, Ill.....	5 00
Hillyer, Angelina C., Waupun, Wis.....	70
Hoover, W. G., Harrisburg, Pa.....	2 00
Hyde, Florence E., New York, N. Y.....	1 00
Jennings, J. O., Ashland, O.....	5 00
Johnson, C. W., Largo, Fla.....	5 00
Johnston, Rev. J. S., San Antonio, Tex.....	5 00
Jones, Mrs. W. A., Woodville, Tex.....	5 00
Junior C. E. Society, Carlisle, Mass.....	3 00
Kell, Joseph B., Marion, O.....	1 00
Ladies' Aid Society, Ger. Ebenezer Ch., Lenox, S. Dak.....	10 00
Langenback, William, Fulton, Mo.....	2 00
Lee, William Howe, Albany, Ore.....	1 00
Leonard, E. H., Iona, N. J.....	5 00
Link, J. W., Basic City, Va.....	1 00
Lord, Rufus, Durand, Ill.....	15 00
Lyon, Beulah C., Albany, N. Y.....	30 00
McKee, Mrs. A. M., Mechanicstown, O.....	1 00

Grants of books in the home field were made to the number of thirty-six, including a grant of Scriptures to the American Sunday School Union to the amount of \$3,000.

The issues from the Bible House during the month of May were 72,962 volumes.

FORM OF A BEQUEST TO THE SOCIETY.

I give and bequeath to the American Bible Society, formed in New York in the year eighteen hundred and sixteen, and incorporated in the year eighteen hundred and forty-one, the sum of \_\_\_\_\_, to be applied to the charitable uses and purposes of said Society.

Deceased Directors.

Rev. John L. MacNair, High Falls, N. Y.  
William R. Blackwell, Pocasset, Mass.

Deceased Members.

F. Wolcott Jackson, Newark, N. J.  
Henry M. Le Count, New Rochelle, N. Y.  
Mrs. Rebecca R. Griggs, Piqua, O.  
Mrs. Rachel E. Ostrander, Passaic, N. J.  
Mrs. A. A. Wood, Flushing, N. Y.

Summary of Annual Report of 1 Auxiliary Society received in May, 1904.

Receipts from sales in twelve months.....	\$9 75
Paid American Bible Society on book account.....	26 33
Paid American Bible Society on donation account...	75 00
Expended on its own field .....	2 15
Value of books donated.....	2 50
Value of stock on hand at date.....	50 05



McLean, Jennie C., St. Louis, Mo...	\$10 00
McMath, Alma L., Rochester, N. Y.	1 00
Macy, Mrs. E. C., Harlan, Ia.	1 00
Magoffin, Sarah J., Mercer, Pa.	70
Maitland, Mrs. Alexander, New York, N. Y.	5 00
Meadow Creek S. S., Tenn.	8 65
Miller, Mrs. A., St. Joseph, Mo.	5 00
Miller, J. T., Parksville, S. C.	2 50
Miller, Lucina C., Middlefield, Conn.	2 00
Miller, Mrs. Mary E., Patten's Mills, N. Y.	1 00
Mills, John H., Brooklyn, N. Y.	130 00
Missy's Society of Evang. Association, Cleveland, O.	80 85
Morrell, J. and Griffith S., Los Angeles, Cal.	2 00
Much, S. M., Norwich, Conn.	2 00
Murray, Mary A., New York, N. Y.	50 05
Muse, Miss M. G., Morristown, Tenn.	5 00
Nott, Miss E. D., New York, N. Y.	30 00
Parker, Mrs. S. J., Gullford, Conn.	3 00
Peebles, V. F., Port Leyden, N. Y.	5 00
Phelps, Mrs. Jane R., Johnstown, N. Y.	5 00
Pouch, F. E., Brooklyn, N. Y.	5 00
Rich, Charlotte, Lakeview, Mich.	5 00
Rogers, Mrs. G. W., Dayton, O.	10 00
Rogers, J. M., Brookside, Ark.	6 50
Roosa, Mrs. Hanna J., Monticello, N. Y.	6 00
Roosevelt, Mrs. Jas. A., New York, N. Y.	50 00
Root, Phebe A., Morrison, Ill.	1 00
Sabine Pass S. S., Tex.	1 00
Sargent, Roger M., Wichita, Kan.	1 00
Savage, M. W., Minneapolis, Minn.	25 00
Schroeder, Eliz., and Simonsmeier, C., Storm Lake, Ia.	1 50
Shell, Alfred, Colton, Cal.	5 00
Shepard, Amelia, Bigelow, Mo.	1 00
Stephenson, Mrs. Sallie, Sidney O. (In Memory of her Husband, Thos. Stephenson, and her Sister, Mary P. Carey.)	40 00
Strong, Harriet E., Woodbourne, N. Y.	20 00
Tarbox, Mrs. E. L., Batavia, N. Y.	1 00
Thiede, Henry J., Bridgeburg, Pa.	1 00
Thomas, Hugh T., Venedocia, O.	5 00
Union Society, Sauquoit, N. Y.	8 75
Van Vleet, A., Chelsea, N. Y.	10 00
Waldron, Elizabeth, New Brunswick, N. J.	1 00
Wardlaw, F. H., Greenwood, S. C.	2 50
Wheeler, Miss E. M., New York, N. Y.	5 00
Wycoff, Caroline D., Penn Yan, N. Y.	5 00
	\$1,094 29

## CHURCH COLLECTIONS.

<b>ALABAMA.</b>	
Alabama Conf., Meth. Ep. Ch. South.	\$17 50
Selma, First Pres. Ch.	40 00
Union Springs, Churches of.	15 25
<b>ARIZONA.</b>	
West End Circuit, Meth. Ep. Ch. South.	5 00
<b>COLORADO.</b>	
Fort Collins, Meth. Ep. Ch.	6 00
<b>CONNECTICUT.</b>	
Black Rock, First Cong. Ch.	14 50
Madison, First Cong. Ch.	2 00
<b>DELAWARE.</b>	
Bethel, Meth. Ep. Ch.	6 00
<b>FLORIDA.</b>	
Brooksville, Pres. Ch.	3 57
<b>GEORGIA.</b>	
Bethlehem, Meth. Ep. Ch. South.	12 00
Clinton, Meth. Ep. Ch. South.	18 30
Harmony Grove, Meth. Ep. Ch.	8 00
Jasper, Meth. Ep. Ch. South.	5 16
<b>IDAHO.</b>	
Kendrick, Meth. Ep. Ch.	2 00

## ILLINOIS.

Dundee, Bapt. Ch.	\$1 05
Godfrey, Salem Ger. Presb. Ch. S. S.	7 50
Macomb, Ebenezer Pres. Ch.	4 50

## INDIANA.

Bedford, Pres. Ch.	14 35
Bloomington, First Pres. Ch.	12 00
Evansville, First Cumb. Pres. Ch.	4 00
Indiana, Pres. Ch.	3 00
Lafayette, Spring Grove Ch.	3 10
North Indiana Conf., Meth. Ep. Ch.	1,042 00
Rockville, Mem'l Pres. S. S.	3 60
Romney, Pres. Ch.	2 00
Upper Indiana, Pres. Ch.	2 00

## IOWA.

Evang. Lutheran Synod of Iowa, etc.	5 00
Grant, Meth. Ep. Ch.	2 00
Ida Grove, Meth. Ep. Ch.	4 00
Seymour, Pres. Ch.	2 60

## KANSAS.

Eskridge, Ref'd Pres. Ch.	14 76
Lyons, Pres. Ch.	5 00
Moran, Meth. Ep. Ch.	5 00

## KENTUCKY.

Ashland, First Pres. Ch.	31 63
" First Pres. Ch. S. S.	5 76
Cynthiana, Pres. Ch.	2 55
Elm Corner, Pres. Ch.	1 70
Hickman, Meth. Ep. Ch. South.	5 80
Louisville, Covenant Pres. Ch.	28 00
Louisville Conf., Meth. Ep. Ch. South.	59 00
Winchester, Pres. Ch.	7 30

## MASSACHUSETTS.

Amherst, Second Cong. Ch.	8 00
Batfield, Cong. Ch.	27 37
Hyde Park, First Cong. Ch.	8 23
Southwick, Cong. S. S.	3 00
Taunton, Winslow Ch.	12 86

## MICHIGAN.

Bronson, Meth. Ep. Ch.	2 00
Detroit, First Cong. Ch.	29 05
East Jordan, Meth. Ep. Ch.	2 0
Emerson, Pres. Ch.	2 75
Hetherton, Sunday School of Ref'd Pres. Cong.	4 20
Lansing, Franklin Ave. Pres. Ch.	13 00
" First Pres. Ch.	3 00
Lafayette, Pres. Ch.	1 87

## MINNESOTA.

Austin, Meth. Ep. Ch.	20 00
Lynd, Meth. Ep. Ch.	2 00
Minneapolis, Stewart Mem'l Pres. Ch.	8 62
St. Paul, Central Pres. Ch. S. S.	10 00
" House of Hope Pres. Ch.	25 00

## MISSISSIPPI.

Byhalia, Meth. Ep. Ch.	5 90
Lena, Zion Cong. of C. P. Ch.	1 00
Mississippi Conf., Meth. Ep. Ch. South.	40 00
North Mississippi Conf., Meth. Ep. Ch. South.	26 33
Rural Hill Circuit, Meth. Ep. Ch. South.	4 00
West Point, Cumb. Pres. Ch.	10 42

## MISSOURI.

Carthage, First Pres. Ch.	9 85
Crocker, Pres. Ch.	5 00
Fulton Station, Meth. Ep. Ch. South.	6 26
Paris, Zion's Hill Pres. Ch.	5 00

## MONTANA.

Montana Conf., Meth. Ep. Ch.	9 00
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## NEBRASKA.

Lyons, First Pres. Ch.	5 30
Sterling, Ger. Meth. Ep. Ch.	4 10
Waverly, Cong. S. S.	6 74
Yutan, Ref'd Ch.	5 00

## NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Conway, Meth. Ep. Ch.	4 00
Haverhill, Meth. Ep. Ch.	

## NEW JERSEY.

Lakewood, Hope Pres. Ch.	\$15 42
Mt. Olive, Church of.	4 50
Parsippany, Pres. Ch.	11 81

## NEW YORK.

Arkport, Pres. Ch.	2 00
Brooklyn, Bedford Pres. Ch.	5 00
" Second Pres. Ch.	45 00
Gouverneur, First Pres. Ch.	23 37
Groveland, Pres. Ch.	1 90
Harrison, Pres. Ch.	15 00
New York, Houston St. Ger. Evang. Mission Ch.	30 00
New York, Ger. Evang. Lutheran St. John's Ch.	35 50
Philmont, Ref'd Ch.	30 00
Poughkeepsie, First Pres. Ch.	157 53
Troy Conf., Meth. Ep. Ch.	565 00
Westerleigh, Immanuel Ch.	25 81

## NORTH CAROLINA.

Durham Circuit, Meth. Ep. Ch. South.	4 75
East Durham, Carr Meth. Ep. Ch. South.	3 40
Gold Hill Circuit, Meth. Ep. Ch. South.	5 35
Thomasville Station, Meth. Ep. Ch. South.	19 00

## NORTH DAKOTA.

Hunter, Meth. Ep. Ch.	2 00
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## OHIO.

Cincinnati, Walnut Hills Ger. Meth. 1 Ep. Ch.	21 00
Chatham, Meth. Ep. Ch.	3 00
Delaware, Asbury Meth. Ep. Ch.	30 00
Hamlet, Churches of.	10 50
New Lexington, Pres. Ch.	2 00
North Benton, Pres. Ch.	4 00
North Ohio Conf., Meth. Ep. Ch. South.	2 00
Roseville, Pres. Ch.	3 00
Unity, Pres. Ch.	4 00

## OREGON.

Umatilla, Indian Pres. Ch.	50
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## PENNSYLVANIA.

Ansonville, Fruit Hill Ch.	1 00
Coraopolis, First Pres. Ch.	10 70
Hunterstown, Church at.	2 00
Juniata, Pres. Ch.	4 00
Latrobe, Unity Pres. Ch.	1 00
Leechburg, Pres. Ch.	5 00
Pittsburg, Ref'd Pres. Ch. of North America.	2 25
Plains, Pres. Ch.	2 00
Pulaski, Pres. Ch.	2 00

## SOUTH CAROLINA.

St. Matthews Circuit, Meth. Ep. Ch. South.	5 00
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## SOUTH DAKOTA.

Crow Creek, Ep. Ch.	2 95
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## TENNESSEE.

Big Stone Gap Circuit, Meth. Ep. Ch. South.	4 60
Cumberland Gap Circuit, Meth. Ep. Ch. South.	4 00
Cleveland Station, Meth. Ep. Ch. South.	16 10
East Stone Gap Circuit, Meth. Ep. Ch. South.	2 00
Jonesville Circuit, Meth. Ep. Ch. South.	4 00
Maryville, Friends Society.	5 00
Mingo, Mission, Meth. Ep. Ch. South.	2 00
New Providence, Pres. Ch.	13 05
Rogersville Station, Meth. Ep. Ch. South.	1 50
Surgoville Circuit, Meth. Ep. Ch. South.	2 00
Tennessee Conf., Meth. Ep. Ch. South.	63 11

## TEXAS.

Nocona, Church at.	8 75
Paint Rock, Meth. Ep. Ch.	8 50



West Texas Conf., Meth. Ep. Ch. South.....	\$20 10
WASHINGTON.	
Tacoma, Wesley Meth. Ep. Ch.....	1 00
WEST VIRGINIA.	
Ebenezer, Pres. Ch.....	1 00
Wheeling, First Pres. Ch.....	40 45
WISCONSIN.	
Genessee, Cong. Ch.....	2 28
Wisconsin Conf. of the Evang. Ass'n.....	161 27
Central Ger. Conf., Meth. Ep. Ch.....	
	10 00
	\$3,340 13

## AUXILIARY SOCIETIES.

	Credited as Donation.	Credited on Account.
Alabama.....	\$187 90	
Albany Co., N. Y.....	4 90	
Atlantic Co., N. J.....	50 00	
Aurora, Ill.....	40 00	
Brookings Co., S. Dak.....	\$5 20	500 00
California.....		600 00
Chicago, Ill.....		80 00
Columbia Co., N. Y.....		25 00
Crystal Springs, Miss.....		18 67
Dade Co., Mo.....		50 00
Deadwood, S. Dak.....		8 64
Douglas Co., Neb.....		3 35
Greene Co., By Durham Br., N. Y.....		4 59
Greene Co., Ill.....		6 30
Hancock Co., Ill.....		10 50
Hawkins Co., Tenn.....		12 70
Henrietta Bible Com., Tex.....		50 00
Henry Co., Ia.....		5 00
Industry, Tex.....		

	Credited as Donation.	Credited on Account.
Jackson Co., Kan.....		\$15 02
Johnson Co., Kan.....	\$5 00	
Laurens Co., S. C.....	19 25	
Livingston Co., N. Y.....	2 50	3 20
Louisville & Vic., Ky.....		308 94
McVean B. Com., Mich.....	3 88	25 38
Maine.....		300 00
Massachusetts.....		218 58
Maryland.....		103 66
Medina Co., Tex.....	25 00	
Monroe Co., Wis.....	12 44	
New Braunfels, Tex.....		10 25
Nicollet Co., Minn.....	7 00	
Outagamie Co., Wis.....		27 00
Pasquotank Co., N. C.....		57 78
Pennsylvania.....		1,471 64
Peoria Co., Ill.....		13 84
Randolph Co., Ill.....	5 00	
St. Charles Co., Mo.....		15 00
St. Louis, Mo.....		281 74
Salem, O.....		16 73
Saratoga Co., N. Y.....	30 00	
Silver Bow Co., Mont.....	50 00	94 05
South Western, La.....		22 50
Spartanburg Co., S. C.....		24 75
Twinsburg, O.....	12 50	
Vermont.....		200 00
Virginia.....		100 00
Warren Co., N. C.....	10 00	
Washington Co., Ia.....	93 01	
Wayne Co., Mich.....		25
West Winsted, Conn.....		27 53
Wilson Co. Bible Com., Kan.....	15 00	
Woodford Co., Ky.....		154 08
	\$473 28	\$4,964 47

## RETURNS FROM BOOKS DONATED.

Board of Foreign Missions of Pres. Ch., Efulen Sta., W. Africa.....	\$3 60
Burnett, R. H. H., Seymour, Tex.....	3 49

Guerrant, Edw. O., Wilmore, Ky.....	\$18 58
Owen, Rev. W. P., Woodstock, Ala..	6 93
Presbyterian Board of Publication, Philadelphia, Pa.....	14 03
Shassa, Mrs. W. J., Oswego, N. Y.....	50
Speer, Rev. Foster, McColl, S. C.....	1 50
	\$53 40

## FOREIGN AGENCIES.

Cuba Agency, Sales, etc.....	\$313 42
Venezuela Agency, Sales, etc.....	127 20
	\$440 62
Agency among Colored People of the South.....	
	\$388 46

## MISCELLANEOUS.

Retail Sales.....	\$1,341 00
Trade Sales.....	1,028 51
Sales of Waste Material.....	93 09
Rentals.....	3,796 22
Income from Trust Funds.....	862 57
Income from Available Funds.....	236 20
Income subject to Life Interest.....	923 75
J. Burr Legacy Income.....	73 68
Record.....	5 92
	\$8,360 94

Total Receipts.....\$20,701 85

## THE FOLLOWING TRANSFERS FROM BOOK ACCOUNT TO DONATION ACCOUNT HAVE BEEN MADE.

East Liverpool Female Bible Society, O.....	\$173 00
Hawkins Co. Bible Society, Tenn....	30 00
	\$205 00

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# FINANCIAL STATEMENT FOR MAY, 1904.

## RECEIPTS FOR BENEVOLENT ACCOUNT

	Gifts from Auxiliaries	Legacies	Church Collections	Gifts from Individuals	From Sales of Books Donated	Agency Colored People of the South	Sales Reported by Foreign Agents	Returns from Miss'y and other Soc's	Income from Perpetual Trust Funds	Miscellaneous	Journal Entries	Total Cash
Cash.....	475 28	1,336 76	3,240 13	1,094 29	53 40	388 46	440 62	.....	862 57	5 92		\$7,897 43
Journal.....	205 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	\$205 00	

## RECEIPTS FOR GENERAL ACCOUNTS

	Journal	Cash	
From Auxiliaries.....	235 00	4,964 47	
" The Trade.....	8 00	1,028 51	
" Salesroom.....	289 15	1,341 00	
" Rents.....	.....	3,796 22	
" Income from Available Funds.....	.....	236 20	
" Income Subject to Life Interest.....	.....	923 75	
" J. Burr Legacy Income.....	24 96	73 68	
" British and Foreign Bible Society.....	465 77	.....	
" Exchange Account.....	14,260 00	.....	
" Trust Funds—Wm. Bressler, Legacy.....	.....	247 50	
" " Miss Mary E. Welsh, Gift (additional).....	.....	100 00	15,282 88 12,711 33

## RECEIPTS FOR DEPOSITORY ACCOUNT

	Books Issued	Miscellaneous	
Cash.....	.....	.....	
Journal.....	13,682 47	.....	13,682 47

## RECEIPTS FOR MANUFACTURING ACCOUNT

	Sales of Waste Material	Job Work	Finished Plates	Repairs to Plates	Books Delivered to Depository	Miscellaneous	
Cash.....	93 09	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	93 09
Journal.....	.....	732 38	.....	.....	10,103 43	.....	10,835 86

Total Journal Entries.....	40,006 21
Total Cash Receipts.....	20,701 85
Cash Balance from April, 1904.....	38,214 74
	\$58,916 59

## DISBURSEMENTS FOR BENEVOLENT ACCOUNT

	Field Agents	Bible Society Record	Foreign Agencies	Grants to Missionary and other Societies	Miscellaneous	Agency Colored People of the South	BIBLES			Journal Entries	Total Cash
							Donated	To Foreign Agencies	To Life Members		
Cash.....	1,161 34	151 08	462 34	400 00	12 54	356 60	.....	.....	.....		\$2,543.90
Journal.....	.....	486 38	14,260 00	.....	.....	75 53	831 19	4,530 28	418 50	\$20,601 88	

## DISBURSEMENTS FOR GENERAL ACCOUNTS

	Journal	Cash	
Auxiliaries—Value of Books Supplied, etc.....	5,322 98	.....	
" The Trade— " " " ".....	1,182 00	.....	
" Salesroom.....	1,524 89	185 16	
" General Salaries and Expenses.....	240 40	3,029 87	
" Office House Expenses.....	.....	2,389 09	
" Interest on Life Investment.....	.....	595 00	
" Books for the Blind on Account of Burr Legacy Income.....	30 07	.....	
" Exchange Account.....	.....	10,215 00	8,300 34 16,354 12

## DISBURSEMENTS FOR DEPOSITORY ACCOUNT

	Salaries and Expenses	Boxes and Cartage	Freight, Postage, etc.	Books from Man'g Dept.	Books Purchased	Books Returned	Discount on Sales	Miscellaneous	
Cash.....	559 58	176 52	175 83	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	911 93
Journal.....	.....	.....	.....	10,103 43	.....	24 96	976 55	.....	11,103 99

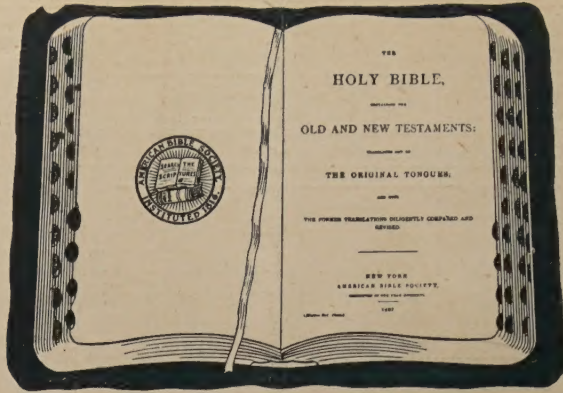
## DISBURSEMENTS FOR MANUFACTURING ACCOUNT

	Wages	Material	Man'g, Repairs and Expenses	Machinery and Tools	Rent of Manufactory	Miscellaneous	
Cash.....	6,698 79	4,808 49	121 15	34 60	.....	.....	11,663 03
Journal.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	

Total Journal Entries.....	40,006 21
Total Cash Disbursements.....	31,472 98
Cash Balance forward to June, 1904.....	27,443 61
	\$58,916 59

B. — The amounts in *Italic* type are not actual cash transactions, but necessary payments by Journal entries between the different Departments, to show the net result of each





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267	AGATE TESTAMENT, 32mo, Cloth, Red Edge . . . . .	8
178	AGATE BIBLE, 24mo, Cloth, Red Edge . . . . .	15
146	MINION BIBLE, 18mo, Cloth, Round Corners, Red Edge . . . . .	20
131	NONPAREIL BIBLE, 12mo, Cloth, Red Edge . . . . .	25
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